

handsewed, and again returned to Paisley, when it went to a distant part of the country of Renfrew to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow, and was finished, and from Glasgow was sent by coach to London. It is difficult to ascertain precisely the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, until it cloth arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed at least ten thousand miles by sea, and nine hundred and twenty by land, and contributed to reward no less than one hundred and fifty people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced two thousand per cent.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES

OCCASIONED BY THE LOSS AT SEA, OF MR. CLAYTON WALKER.

He sung of the sea, and of the wild-riding storm,
And the vessel that rocked on the wave;
Of the Genius of Death, when he laid the lov'd
form
Of the stricken, adown in his grave.

He went to the sea, and the tempest arose,
And he knew all its horrors in truth;
In the midst of the billows his eye-lids did close,
And the waters roll over the youth.

In the fables of old, of the nymphs we may read,
Who dwell in the deep ocean cells;
That they shrouded the dead with the velvet sea-
weed,
And deck'd off his tomb with their shells.

But the birds of antiquity saw not the light,
And they knew not the truths of our day;
But fancy, when seamen were lost, would delight
To picture the scenes where they lay.

We hope that when storms were abroad in the
sky,
And ocean was raging beneath,
To the God of the tempest he lifted his cry,
And smiled in the region of death.

And oh! if a thought of his friends, in that hour,
And the comforts of home, crossed his mind—
We hope that the spirit from high had the power
To cheer him, and make him resign.

His harp shall be heard again, never, oh never!
It sunk in its own native sea;
The hopes of his youth-time are blighted forever,
And chained is the pulse that was free.

ALONZO.

MEXICO.

A Mexican paper, *Aguila Mexicana*, of the 2d June, contains an account of Mr. Poinssett's formal reception as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, by the President of the Mexican Union. The ceremonial was the same as that which had been adopted the day before, in regard to the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ward. The public audience was attended by the Foreign Ministers, the Secretaries of the Government, and deputations from the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities; and the room, which is very large, was crowded with senators, members of Congress, and respectable inhabitants of the Mexican capital. After the credentials of the American minister had been presented and read, he delivered an address, in Spanish, of which the following is a translation.

"Most Excellent Sir.—In presenting to your Excellency the credentials which have just been read, it affords me the highest satisfaction to place them in the hands of a person so distinguished, not only for his heroic efforts in the cause of the independence of his country, but for his devoted attachment to civil liberty."

"The United States of America recognize the right which every nation possesses, to adopt the form of government it may judge best adapted to its circumstances, and most likely to secure the happiness of its people. It cannot, however, be denied, that they regarded with deep interest the political movements of this country, and the final decision of the Mexican people. It is with unfeigned satisfaction, that they have seen the only free government that borders on them, erect itself into a sister republic, and it has been peculiarly flattering to them, that it should have made choice of a Federal Constitution so similar to their own. They ardently hope, that it may contribute in an equal degree to the prosperity of the people it governs."

"The principles upon which the right of independence has been maintained in these countries, are not only identical with those upon which that of the United States of America was asserted and achieved, but rest upon the same imperishable foundation—the sovereignty of the people and the unalienable rights of man. To a cause reposing upon such a basis, the people of the United States do not feel indifferent. From the first dawning of the independence of these States, their sympathies have been, with great unanimity and constancy, enlisted in its favor; they have watched its struggles and vicissitudes with intense interest, and have rejoiced like brothers in its successful termination. The sentiments of the Government of the United States of America have been in perfect harmony with those of their people, and their political course such as was prescribed by their relative duties to all parties. At an early period of the struggle between Spain and her colonies, they considered it in the light of a civil war, in which both parties were entitled to equal rights. They have never ceased, by their negotiations, to exert their influence with Spain and the other nations of Europe in favor of the American States; and have frequently represented to the former the policy of concluding a peace with her late colonies."

"As soon as it appeared that Spain had no longer any prospect of maintaining her dominion over these countries, and that they had established governments of their own, and within a year after Mexico had declared her independence, the United States acknowledged it by a solemn act, which passed their Congress with unexampled unanimity. They have since declared that they would not regard with indifference any attempt on the part of the powers of Europe to wrest it from them. In this act of recognition, they took the lead of the whole civilized world, and gave an example which has since been followed by the freest government of Europe, and which, by this act, has shown itself to be the most magnanimous."

"It is by no means my intention, in this recapitulation of the course of policy pursued towards these countries by the United States of America, to boast of services rendered, or to solicit any favors in return. The United States will require no privileges for their citizens from this government, when they will not be willing on their part to accord to the citizens of Mexico. They wish only to see the friendly relations between the two countries so extended and harmonized as to promote the welfare of both; and that the first foundation of the permanent intercourse between them should be laid in principles not only benevolent and liberal in themselves, but consistent with the policy and interests of both governments."

"The President of the United States of America has conferred to me full powers to conclude treaties of limits and of commerce, and I cannot but gratulate myself in having been

chosen by him to form the first political relations between two sister republics, which, from their position, their policy, and their mutual interests, must forever be united in the strictest bonds of friendship."

To the foregoing discourse, the President of the Mexican States, made a reply, of which the subjoined is a version.

"Most Excellent Sir.—Two nations fortunately contiguous, find themselves still more nearly united now, by the liberty which they enjoy, the fundamental laws by which they are governed, and by that community of interests, which in the present circumstances of the world, has identified the lot and destinies of North America with the lot and destinies of Mexico."

"This great people (the Mexican) in escaping from their abasing tutelage, have fixed their eyes on the examples of the North; and the memory of the father of American liberty,—of George Washington,—is as grateful to them, as the names of the heroes who established here, with their blood, the reign of justice, peace and philanthropy."

"I, most excellent sir, in union with the sentiments of the United Mexican States, felicitate myself, as do all the lovers of American liberty, that the ties are drawn closer and closer between nations that have lifted their fronts, and sustained the rights of the new world with so much dignity."

"There are no limits to the satisfaction which I feel, in recognizing in you the representative of a friendly and sister republic. I beg you to accept the assurance of my highest consideration."

When the President finished, Mr. Poinssett presented his Secretary, and the American Consul General, Mr. Wilcox. "Thus," observes the Mexican paper, "terminated a scene truly grand relatively to both its object and novelty in Mexico."

From the Standard News—an English Journal.

A Contest.—John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, is the son of the second President that ever ruled over America, the well known and peaceful successor of Washington, the Numa of the United States; and if we may judge from the principles which he had taken the first occasion of testifying, he is well worthy of the honor which such an elevation confers. The many plainness and simplicity of the form of his inauguration deserve notice. Think of the childish ceremonies, the idle pageantry, the ridiculous mummeries, the holy oil, the feathers, furs, frippery of a coronation in Europe, contrasted with this dignified scene! At Washington, in the Capitol, Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascended the Speaker's chair, pronounced his address to his fellow citizens, walks to the table of the Judges, and, on a volume of the laws of the United States, reads his oath of office, and thus the magistrate of a mighty State is installed. "Look on this picture, and then on that." If, as Englishmen, we blush at a comparison in one respect, we feel the glow of exultation in another, at the thought of the superior wisdom and truer greatness of that country, which owes, at any rate, its birth to ours. America is the child of England, and is, perhaps, destined to perpetuate the memory of its parent, and should feel nothing like envy and jealousy at the endowments of its illustrious offspring, and still less exhibit any thing like derision at the imperfections of her incipient constitution and policy, whilst here we are submitting to such things as the *size acts*, the *tithe system*, a *standing army*, and an *enormous taxation*; and our neighbors, the Irish, to *military law* and *religious persecution*. We even ought to beg of the Americans to forgive our haughty airs of superiority; to forget, while they contemplate with just pride, their well organized navy, that Mr. Canning ever talked of their few frigates as *audacious striped-baiting*; that he has more occasion than they to regret this piece of flippancy. It was one of those unlucky jokes of his which so often fly back into his face, till he has been ready, we dare say, a hundred times, almost to bite off his tongue for having uttered it. It is high time for that Right Hon. Gentleman to lay aside his antic situation of jester, and think more of alleviating the statesman-like qualities which he certainly possesses in no ordinary degree.

Letters from the Pacific announce that the island of Chile still adheres to Spain. The government of Chile has invited that province to attach itself to the Republic; but the governor in reply, says he has communicated the invitation to the people and taken their sense upon it, and they have determined to adhere to Spain. The governor proceeds to remark that the governments of Spanish America were feebly organized, and in a state of anarchy, that the cabinets of France and Russia would restore to his august monarch to his full powers, and the new world to peace and prosperity. (The Archbishop of Chile, is a character of islands in a large gulf or bay at the south extremity of Chile. It consists of 37 islands, 23 of which are inhabited. Chile, the principal island, is between lat. 42 deg. 13 min. and 43 deg. 47 min. S. and is about 120 miles long. It is separated from the main land by a channel little more than a mile wide.)

Speech of an Indian Chief who assisted in killing General McIntosh.

Brothers!—McIntosh is dead. He broke the law of the nation—the law which he made himself. His face was turned to the white men, who wish to take our lands from us. His back was to his own people: his ray was shut to the cries of our women and children. His heart was estranged from us. The words of his talk were deceitful: they came to us like the sickly breeze that flies over the marsh of the great river. The grain of his evil doings was in his hand. The Great Spirit turned away his face from him in anger, that we might take vengeance on him. He fell by the hands of red men, at his own place, in the sight of his women and children. The false men who joined him, fell also with him.

Brothers!—McIntosh was brave—the deeds of his youth were mighty; but his heart became changed: he spoke in the words of deceitfulness. He walked the crooked path, which his brethren knew not—paths which led down to death. He deceived us, and we slew him. The land is red with his blood, and with the blood of his friends. Our revenge is satisfied. We bury the hatchet of revenge. Let us obey the Great Spirit, that he may lead his children in the path of their wandering.

Slave Trade.—This horrible traffic in human flesh, so disgraceful to humanity, and so revolting to the best feelings of the heart, we regret to find is still carried on with activity. A letter from Havana, under date of June 28, to the Editor of the New York Advocate, says:—

"The insurrection at Matanzas is put down for the present. How horrible is it, as well as to policy as to humanity, to see the slave trade carried on between this island and Africa. The French brig *Cyrus*, 154 tons, landed between three and four hundred slaves from Africa in this colony a few days ago. She is now in port, reporting herself on her arrival in ballast; she came to a house of which a citizen of the United States is a partner. What a commerce, upon a republican creed! A person, once U. S. Consul at Matanzas, was well known to have been recently engaged, and deeply, in the African slave trade."

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, on a message from the King for an increased provision on account of the infant Dutchess of Kent and Duke of Cumberland, Sir J. Cuffin, in alluding to some observations that had been made respecting the embarrassed circumstances of the Duke of York, remarked, that he hoped Ministers would soon come down to the House with a message for the payment of his debts (Sir J. Cuffin) knew that his Royal Highness owed his tailor 12,000*l.* of which he could not get a shilling—(A loud laugh.)

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Yesterday afternoon, says a Portsmouth account of the 11th June, the Right Hon. Charles R. Vaughan, Ambassador to the United States of America, embarked on board the Phœnix frigate, Capt. Stuart, under the customary salute, and that ship got under way for New York; but the wind failing, she anchored at the Mother Bank, whence she proceeded this afternoon, with light airs from the S. S. E.

The same account adds, that the Dutch corvette *Pallas*, Capt. Rysk, sailed on Wednesday with her Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, for Falmouth, whence she will proceed to the United States.

At the King's Drawing Room, June 9, Mr. John Adams Smith was presented by Mr. Canning, on being appointed Charge d'Affaires of the United States. The royal assent was, on the 10th, given to more than ninety bills, that had passed the two houses of Parliament.

The Rev. Abraham Rees, D. D. editor of the *Cyclopædia*, &c. died in London on the 9th of June, in the 82d year of his age.

Mr. Green, the *Æronaut*, had made his thirty-second aerial ascent, accompanied by Miss Stocks, the young lady, who some time since ascended with Mr. Harris, from London, and fell with him from a great elevation, in consequence of the sudden escape of gas from the balloon.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume presented a petition, from Craik (Scotland), to prevent the immoderation of widows in the East Indies. Not less than 3,400 widows had been returned during the last year, as having sacrificed themselves on the dead bodies of their husbands, in the single province of Bengal; but the real number might be estimated at 10,000!

It is stated in a London paper, that the Rev. Dr. Walt of St. John's College, Cambridge, has undertaken to translate two or three additional volumes of Arabian Nights' Entertainment, from the Arabian Manuscripts in the public library of that University.

The London Times of June 3, contains the following notice of the departure of the American Minister:—On Wednesday, Mr. Rees, who has been, for the last seven years, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the British Court, embarked with his lady and family, for New York. Mr. Rush, during his long and important mission to this country, has had the gratification to secure himself the unqualified esteem of both governments."

Robert Shipper completed at Southampton, his Herculean task (the greatest ever undertaken) of walking 52 miles for 30 successive days.

The pilot balloon sent up by Messrs. Green, previous to their ascension at New Castle, fell at Red Chertsey, about 23 miles from New Castle, on a bank side, and rolled into a brook, where it was burst by the country people pelting it with stones, under the error that it was some portentous being come among them with a mischievous design.

The Regents of the University of New York have granted to each of the Academies in that State, a rain gauge and a thermometer, that observations on the temperature of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain, may be made, and published in different parts of the State.

The controversy of Junius was about to be revived, by Mr. George Coventry, who is re-asserting the claims of Lord George Sackville.

Lady M. Morgan had put an end to her existence, by strangling herself with a cambric handkerchief, during temporary derangement. Clements, the proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, had to pay by verdict against him in the Court of King's Bench, on Monday, £60 to his next door neighbor, in compensation for the nuisance of the steam engine employed to work off the newspaper. Mr. Elliot had a verdict against him in her Court of King's Bench, damages £80, for assaulting Mr. Poole, a dramatic author. The defendant had called on Edithon at Drury Lane, respecting his name being struck off the free list, when the latter used violent language and kicked him out.

Mr. Gambard, Astronomer at Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 19th May. The astronomers of Paris observed it for the first time on the 27th.

An Englishman, Sir James Vere, has engaged nine of the principal French painters to execute for him a series of pictures representing various ceremonies of the appointment of the present King of France at Rheims. Among other discoveries recently made in the interior of Africa, by Lieut. Clapperton, after successfully exploring the wilds where Mungo Park lost his life, is the Journal, or report, of the Journal, of that celebrated traveler, when he last attempted to discover the source of the Niger. This will be an invaluable prize.

The Catholic Association is to be revived, in another shape. The act for its suppression, so loosely framed that it is said it can easily be evaded, is to be repealed.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, relative to the British settlement at Sierra Leone, Mr. Brougham held the following language, furnishing thus another instance of the egregious ignorance under which British statesmen, even of the highest order, labor in regard to American affairs.

"Happily, the state of Hayti, late St. Domingo, had made such rapid strides in improvement, that it was now a free state, and the government of the United States that it would receive from them all those blacks as citizens, who had proved a source of great embarrassment to those Provinces of the U. States which were overburdened with a black population. By the means the States of Maryland and Carolina had freed themselves of a population of near 600 blacks, which had extricated America from considerable difficulties, with respect to their resolutions on the subject of the emancipation of their slaves."

In the course of a debate in the British House of Commons on the 27th May, Mr. Brougham, speaking of the finances of the Royal family, said—

"There was the Duke of York, whose income was so far below his expenditure; whose circumstances were so incompetent to support the dignity of his high station; who was so much overwhelmed by debts and embarrasments, that his property was every day subject to execution; who could not go even to a common horse race without seeing his coach and horses taken from him for debt; and who was so often thrown into difficulties which any private gentleman would think degrading and disgraceful."

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, on a message from the King for an increased provision on account of the infant Dutchess of Kent and Duke of Cumberland, Sir J. Cuffin, in alluding to some observations that had been made respecting the embarrassed circumstances of the Duke of York, remarked, that he hoped Ministers would soon come down to the House with a message for the payment of his debts (Sir J. Cuffin) knew that his Royal Highness owed his tailor 12,000*l.* of which he could not get a shilling—(A loud laugh.)

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The whole number of tavern licenses granted in the different cities and counties of this Commonwealth in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, was 4342. Of these 945 were in the city and county of Philadelphia.

James S. Smith, Jr. Esq. has been elected Cashier of the Southwark Bank, in the room of William Brown, resigned on account of indisposition.

The City Councils have passed a resolution approving of the contemplated Washington Monument, but not approving the laying of the corner stone until sufficient funds are realized to justify going on with the work with a certainty of success.

Last week a labouring white man was lying on the pavement in Gaskill street near Fifth, when a black woman went up and struck him on the skull, and fractured it.—The woman was committed to prison, and the man was taken to the Hospital.

The accounts already published, respecting the prevalence of sickness at Alvarado, we regret to learn are too well confirmed by the recent advices—which state that from twelve to fifteen Americans had died in two days of yellow fever—of these were Mr. Shepherd, agent for Mr. H. Gelston of Baltimore, Mr. George Sharpe of Philadelphia, and others whose names are not known.

At Portland, Mr. G. W. Lafayette gave the following toast:—Yankee doodle—the American tune. The oldest and gayest death-song to despotism.

Drowned in the river Schuylkill, on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th inst. with her head gone with some friends upon a fishing excursion, Mr. Joseph Norton, an intelligent young man of East-town; his remains were taken the same evening to his father's residence, and, on Thursday, decently interred at Radnor church, attended by a numerous company of relatives and friends.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society received during the month of June, the sum of \$4295 58. The issues from the Depository during the same period were 2966 bibles and 4550 testaments, valued at \$3,766 46.

Dr. PEARCE is engaged in the poetical department of the United States' Literary Gazette, published at Cambridge, (Mass.) Mr. Daniel Hittner, of Montgomery county, Pa. recently cut and hauled in three thousand four hundred cords of wheat.

A Dutch ship recently arrived at Havana, has succeeded in beating off a piratical launch with about 20 men on board, when near Matanzas. The captain reserved his fire until the piratical vessel was alongside, when he opened a broadside of musketry upon them, which killed 10 men, and wounded 2 or 3; the wind being light, enabled the remainder to escape.

On one of the western turnpikes, there is a Stage Coach Company, whose inventory in stages, horses, harnesses, &c. amounts to \$170,000.

The President of the United States was 58 years of age on the 11th of this month.

Upwards of one thousand emigrants arrived at Montreal the first of this month, in the steamboats *Lady Sherbrooke* and *La Prairie*.

The income of the Harvard University, at Cambridge, was, in 1824, nearly \$46,000.

The income of the University of Pennsylvania is about \$13,000.

The second part of the "Tour of General Layette through the United States," was published at Paris on the 9th of May. Honorable notices are now published in the Paris Journals of the attention paid to the General in this country.

The Delaware and Baritan canal company have determined that it is inexpedient to break ground on that work until they can obtain a favorable modification of the "trammels" and restrictions imposed on them by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Another gang of counterfeiters has been broken up near Stanstead, in Canada. The ringleader is the celebrated Morrel Mogoon, who when last convicted, was pardoned by the governor of Canada. The villains set fire to and burnt the house of a Mr. Clark Wright, who was instrumental in causing their establishment to be broken up.

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, took passage in the ship *Canada*, which sailed from New York on Saturday. Mr. O. leaves his colony at "Harmony" in a very flourishing state.

A young gentleman of Mount Vernon, Chester county, in this state, has invented a "Spinning Mule" for Cotton, which promises great advantages in the manufacture of that staple of our southern states.

The Dutch frigate *Amstel*, from Amsterdam, arrived at Caracas on the 27th ultimo, having on board the new Governor General Keyerhoff and suite, besides a number of engineers and military gentlemen.

Messrs. Stanley, Wortley and Denison, the three members of the British Parliament who lately travelled through this country, voted on the great Catholic question in favor of Emancipation. Their names are recorded among the majority of the House of Commons, and it is a proof of their liberal sentiments and good principles.

The French Commissioners in Peru and Chili have been ordered to leave those countries in twenty-four hours, for interfering in concerns of importance. The Commissioner at Chili openly applauded, at the bar of Congress, the cries of the disorderly for dissolving that body.

Extensive quarries of the stone producing the first quality of the lime used to make water-cement, have been discovered along the proposed line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in Ulster county, N. Y.

It is with regret we learn, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, that the rain which fell between the 30th ult. and 3d inst. has swollen the water courses to such a degree, that several mills in this vicinity have been washed away.

Mr. Wiley, bookseller, of New York, has in the press, a new novel entitled *The Last of the Mohicans*, by the author of the *Spy*, *Pioneers*, &c.

The Grand Jury for the city of Richmond have recently been engaged in finding bills of indictment against certain individuals for vending lottery tickets contrary to law.

David Patterson, Esq. of Orange county, N. C. lately liberated eleven likely slaves, who have sailed for Liberia.

Captain Green, at Norfolk, in 11 days from Cape Haytien, states, to the editors of the Beacon, that the emigrants were very much dissatisfied with their situation and were anxious to return to the United States.

It is stated that some gentlemen in the state of Ohio, have examined the township lately bestowed on General La Fayette, and have agreed to offer him five hundred thousand dollars for it. This is conclusive evidence that the land has been well located.

A Mrs. Kent, has been committed to prison in Boston, charged with having murdered Margaret Nolen. The blow which caused her death was given with a pair of tongs, just above the left temple.

Twenty-four cases of sudden death occurred in New York from the 12th to the 15th inst. viz. from Apoplexy 2, Debility 2, Intemperance 2, Delirium 1, Accidents 2, Overheated 6, Drinking cold water eight.

and one resting by turns),—overcome by the exercise he fell over his scythe, and instantly expired.

The drawing of the Literature Lottery, took place at New York, on Wednesday. The following are the drawn numbers.

25, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Two prisoners, one a black and the other a white man, escaped from the jail at Norristown, on Monday night. A reward of 30 dollars is offered by the Sheriff for their apprehension.

The late excessive heat is said to have occasioned the death of multitudes of fish in Concord river, Mass. Such an instance, it is stated, occurred in the same place about forty years since.

In Boston on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. the deaths amounted to 41.

On Monday morning, a Committee of the Association for the commemoration of the landing of William Penn, consisting of Messrs. P. S. Duponceau, R. Peters, Jr. S. Lewis and John Bacon, their Treasurer, waited on General La Fayette, and presented to him a printed copy, handsomely bound, of their Proceedings and Constitution, which the General cheerfully accepted, and subscribed his name as a member of the Institution, by which he will be numbered among its founders.

A death occurred on Tuesday, under circumstances which will give rise to a judicial investigation. A weaver, a foreigner, in a state of delirium, after playing some mad pranks at his own residence, went to a house he had formerly inhabited in Race street near Twelfth, and assailed the inmates thereof with the most offensive language. The woman of the house provoked beyond endurance, finally seized the shovel and the tongs and beat him with some violence. He was taken to Dr. Snow's, and thence to the Hospital, where he died a few minutes after his arrival.

The schooner *United States*, Captain Huggs, arrived at Baltimore, from Porto Bello, with a brig ashore on Carysfort reef, on the 5th of July, which Capt. H. found, on boarding, to be the *Brig Lima*, Capt. Samuel Stomenan, of Philadelphia, 2 days out from Havana. She was bilged, and the cargo floating in her hold. Capt. H. took off five Spanish passengers—the captain and crew remained by the vessel, waiting for wreckers. We understand, that the *Lima* went ashore, at half past one A. M. on the 5th inst. and at eleven o'clock the next day, bilged, and filled with water. She belonged to John Morfitt, of Philadelphia, and had a cargo of Spanish tobacco, segars, dry goods and sugars. Passengers taken from the *Lima*, Fro. Callejo, J. A. D. Verculla, Miguel Helvia, Jose zoto and Y. Alzola.

The duties paid by the Auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, during the year ending on the first of last month, amounted to 72,313 dollars, 30 cents.

Of which sum Samuel Comly paid \$20,141 36
Joshua Lippincott, 15,404 20
J. Jennings, 13,375 16
John F. Lewis, 10,668 64
Tobias Wagner, 8,481 68
The residue was paid by Messrs.
Freeman, Thomas, Wood & Riter, 4,441 96

Independently of \$14,200 paid for Licenses, making the Receipts from this source of Revenue, for the year ending with the 31st May, \$86,513 30.

Pinckney Stubbfield, a youth 18 years of age, and weighs only 132 pound, rolled a hoghead of tobacco, weighing upwards of 1400 pounds, from Claiborne's Warehouse at Danville, Va. into a wagon, near the door, without any assistance. He was so confident of his powers, that he made a wager of all his "summer fund" (his knife) on the issue. Three or four able bodied men are usually employed to perform the same act.

On Friday last week, Joseph Burgess, who was sentenced to be hanged by the Superior Court of the law for Prince William county, (Va.) held in October last, for the murder of Charles Gollyhorn, was executed near Brentsville, in the presence of a large number of spectators, who had assembled to witness the scene. He was hardened to the last. While religious exercises were performing at the gallows, he seemed to be totally ignorant of, and indifferent to the whole subject, and sat, during the entire time, marking in the dust on his coffin, with the end of the rope which was tied about his neck.

A pump for one of the Mexican Mining Companies of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati, Ohio. The bore is about four inches, and the pump was cast in one hundred detached pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost 6 cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1000 pounds, the aggregate cost was \$6000. It was taken to New Orleans by the steamboat *Mississippi*. From New Orleans, it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it is to be carried in wagons about 300 miles, into the interior. Finally, it will be borne thirty miles up a steep and rugged mountain, to the backs of Indians, to its place of destination. This pump will be worked by steam.

It is said, observes the Knoxville, (Tenn.) Register, of the 20th ult. that on the sinking of the steamboat *Eclipse*, near Nashville, bales of cotton on board, weighing 400 lbs. when taken out of the water weighed 1600 lbs. A body of water, the size of a bale of cotton, will not weigh 1600 lbs. How then, it is asked, an inquirer, that the same bulk of cotton immersed in water, will weigh more?

The Edwardsville, (Illinois) Spectator of the 14th June last, gives us some particulars of the accident which deprived that State of the valuable life of Mr. Birbeck. It appears that Mr. B. and his son had attempted to cross a small stream, on his return from Havana, called Fox river, which was so much swollen by the late rains that it was impassable, without swimming. In attempting to swim it, his horse failed, and they both went down together. The son, in endeavoring to relieve his father, without success, narrowly escaped meeting the same fate. The horse was also drowned.

Last week the scaffolding in front of the third story window of a house erecting in Broadway, New York, gave way and precipitated a bricklayer to the bottom of the abyss. He fell in a manner so singular, as to bring him in a striking posture upon the stone steps, and did not break a single bone; but he was internally wounded so that he died in an hour.—The deceased was a native of England, named Underwood, aged about 40 years.

About the middle of last month, two brothers, both engaged in blowing lime rock, in Lincolnville, Me. at a distance of one mile apart, were injured by the discharge of the powder, within a half an hour of each other. They were injured in such a manner that the difference between the two can hardly be discerned. Their mother, a widow, being from home, while one messenger was relating to her the disaster of her eldest son, was painfully interrupted by another messenger, bringing an account of the misfortune of the younger.

What, sink beneath the terrors of a name!—Change that, and it will seem a bridal bed. Above it morning spreads its golden canopy. And spring adorns it with its fairest wealth. In this misjudging world they picture death. A fearful tyrant—O believe it not. It is an angel, beautiful as light. And what watches o'er the sorrowing spirit here?—Unbars the gates of everlasting life, And vanishes forever!

aged 5, and 4 years, the only children of Aaron W. Vanmeter, of that town, and situated near the road, and in which they were probably at play. It is supposed they were buried in the pit for about two hours.

A similar accident, happened at Lancaster, Pa. at the same place, Mr. Luce, aged about 21 years, employed in a brick yard, went to the pit for some time gone longer than usual, fears for his safety, and ascended, and on the other hands repaired the pit, it was discovered that the man was covered in upon him, but, too late, he had departed. He was crushed, face down, and must have been suffocated almost immediately.

At Lancaster, Ohio, the Fourth of July was celebrated by the commencement of the canal, destined to connect the Ohio with the Potomac. The concourse of people was very large. Two spades were delivered by the Canal Commissioners, one into the hands of Governor Morrow of Ohio, and the other into the hands of Governor Clinton, of New York, who, standing opposite to each other, went steadily to work and threw the first shovels full of earth, amidst the plaudits of thousands and the discharge of artillery. Governor Clinton made an address, during the whole of which the most respectful silence was observed, and at the conclusion the air resounded with acclamations.

A New Community.—An association of gentlemen in Cincinnati, have purchased a tract of land of upwards of 700 acres, in Green county, Ohio, including that delightful station, the *Yellow Springs*, for the purpose of establishing a Community, agreeably to the plan of Robert Owen. A constitution has been adopted, and we understand the Community has already commenced operations. Their intention to make extensive arrangements for the reception of visitors at a desirable watering place, which is situated about miles from Cincinnati, and within two of the miles of the picturesque Falls of the Miami. The Community is located in a very eligible situation; and no doubt will attract crowds of visitors, as well from curiosity to examine the practical efforts of the New System, as to admire the great natural curiosities and beautiful scenery in that vicinity.

The Caracas Courant contains an extract of a letter from Aguadilla, dated the 13th of June, which gives the particulars of a fire which broke out there on the evening of the 12th, in a

